

REMARKS

Claims 1-25 are pending in the present application. Claims 1, 10, 22 and 24 are independent claims.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's indication that claims 22-25 are allowed. Claims 3-4 and 12-14 remain objected to, but allowable.

35 U.S.C. § 102(e) REJECTION

Claims 1, 2, 5-11 and 15-21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Dougherty et al. ("Dougherty" - U.S. Patent No. 6,198,509). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner states that Applicants' arguments filed on March 11, 2003 are not persuasive because the recitation of 'a selected object in a selected program' is met by the graphical elements 1-4 within the border 130 of the form shown in Fig. 1 of Dougherty. As best understood, the Examiner alleges that since the border 130 (graphical interactive information form) is overlaid above the candidate picture 114 of the program on the same screen, the graphical elements 1-4 are part of the program and thus anticipates independent claims 1 and 10. Applicants respectfully disagree.

First, Dougherty clearly discloses graphical interactive information (the contents within the border 130) as being separate from the broadcast program being displayed on the television 112. For instance, Dougherty discloses that the signal provider 208 at the transmitting side in Fig. 2A is a *program* generator, and the graphical interactive compact protocol generator and formatter 210 generates the graphical interactive information. The compact protocol inserter 212 as shown in Fig. 2A inserts the compact protocol (graphical interactive information) into a broadcast medium (column 6, lines 29-31), such that the graphical interactive information may be broadcast on the same frequency with a related television program (column 6, lines 65-67).

When the reception component 234 receives the broadcast signal, it extracts the compact protocol (graphical interactive information) from the broadcast signal and stores the TV program in the storage device 224 and the compact protocol in the storage device 226 (column 9, lines 3-5). The graphics overlay generator 228 then generates two separate images (one for the program and another for the graphical interactive information) and overlays them one on top of the other, so that the program and the graphical interactive information can be simultaneously displayed on the television screen 110 as shown in Fig. 1 (column 9, lines 18-29). In other words, throughout the entire disclosure of Dougherty, Dougherty's graphical interactive information is never *in the program* (i.e., part of the program). Dougherty does not integrate the

program with the graphical interactive information but merely overlays two separate images corresponding to the program and the graphical interactive information. Thus, it is erroneous to state that the form image 130 overlaid on the program image (the politician 114) is "in the program."

Independent claims 1 and 10 clearly require the use of "a particular object being displayed in the selected program and selected by the user from the objects displayed in the selected program". This clearly states that the object being selected for additional detail information is displayed *in the program* (i.e., as part of the program). In view of the above, Dougherty does not and cannot anticipate the invention recited in claims 1 and 10.

On page 4, line 5+ of the final Office Action, the Examiner further states that by placing the graphical elements 1-4 of the graphical interactive information shown in Fig. 1 of Dougherty as transparent, "the television picture area defined by the form object can be selected by the user". However, there is no disclosure support in Dougherty for this allegation. On column 13, lines 37-45, Dougherty discloses that having the graphical elements 1-4 in a transparent format allows the appearance of having these elements float over the program picture. But it does not disclose that any object of the broadcast program itself can be selected when the graphical elements 1-4 are transparent. If the graphical elements 1-4 are transparent, the selection of one of the graphical elements 1-4 will cause information associated with the

selected graphical element to be displayed, and not some information associated with the program picture area behind the selected graphical element. Thus, Dougherty does not and cannot meet the features recited in independent claims 1 and 10.

Accordingly, Dougherty fails to teach or suggest, *inter alia*:

a display which displays an object information stored in the storage when the user, through said key on the selector, requests to view detail information on a particular object being displayed in the selected program and selected by the user from the objects displayed in the selected program

as recited in independent claim 1; and

displaying an object information stored when the user requests to view detail information on a particular object being displayed in the selected program and selected by the user from the objects displayed in the selected program

as recited in independent claim 10.

In the alternative, regarding dependent claims 20 and 21, the Examiner alleges on page 3, lines 1-4 of the final Office Action that the selectable graphical elements 1-4 shown in Fig. 1 of Dougherty are part of the television program because they are transmitted along with the television picture. However, this statement is inaccurate. As discussed above, each of independent claims 1 and 10 and dependent claims 20 and 21 recites "a program" and not a television picture. In Dougherty, the graphical interactive

information is never part of the broadcast program itself even at the reception side. Instead the broadcast program is transmitted adjacent with the graphical interactive information in the broadcast medium (e.g., same frequency). Thus, Dougherty fails to teach or suggest "the selected object is a person or an item displayed as part of the selected program being displayed" as recited in claims 20 and 21.

Based on these reasons, claims 1 and 10 and their dependent claims are patentable over the applied reference and the rejection should be withdrawn.

OFFICIAL-INTERVIEW REQUESTED

Applicants hereby request officially a personal interview with the Examiner to further discuss the rejections of record. Please contact Applicant's representative, Esther H. Chong (Registration No. 40,953), at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to schedule the interview prior to an issuance of another action on this case.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and in view of the above clarifying amendments, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw all of the objections and rejections of record, and earnestly solicit an early issuance of a Notice of Allowance.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to enter this Amendment After Final Rejection, in that it raises no new issues but merely places the claims in a form more clearly patentable over the references of record. In the alternative, the Examiner is respectfully requested to enter this Amendment After Final Rejection in that it reduces the issues for appeal.

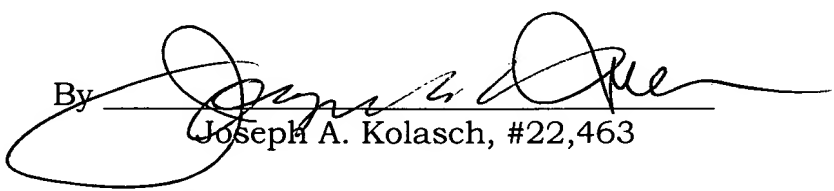
Should there be any outstanding matters which need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Esther H. Chong (Registration No. 40,953) at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and further replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASH & BIRCH, LLP

By


Joseph A. Kolasch, #22,463

P.O. Box 747
Falls Church, VA 22032-0747
(703) 205-8000

enc
JAK/EHC/bsh